

# Washington Sentinel.

WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH,  
AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.  
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

MARCH 9, 1854.

Mr. E. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street, Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel in receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

Mr. GEORGE W. MASON is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements, in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

## SENATOR THOMSON'S SPEECH.

We publish to-day the clear and excellent speech of Senator Thomson, of New Jersey, on the Nebraska and Kansas bill. It is a brief but comprehensive argument in support of the constitutional doctrine of congressional non-intervention, and in favor of equality of rights and privileges between citizens of the different States of the Union. Mr. Thomson is a sound republican of the good old-fashioned school, whose course is guided by principle and patriotism.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the army wrecked on the steamer San Francisco, was finally passed. The bill to promote the efficiency of the army by providing a retired list for disabled officers, was ordered to a third reading. The bill granting 10,000,000 of acres of the public land to the several States for the relief of the indigent insane, was, after further debate, passed—yeas 25, nays 12. The case of the Hon. Mr. Phelps's right to a seat in the Senate was taken up, and Mr. P. addressed the Senate for two hours in support of his claim, the subject was then postponed.

In the House of Representatives the Minnesota land bill was considered, but not finally acted on.

## THE WASHINGTON UNION—THE ADMINISTRATION.

We have hitherto had occasion to differ from our neighbor of the Washington Union. But we did hope that we would be spared all further occasion for such differences of opinion. We are engaged in a common cause. We are both democratic journals. We are both here at the seat of government. Sympathy, co-operation, unity between us is highly important to the success of democratic principles. Disagreement and dissension cannot fail to injure and impair the success of those principles. In addition to these considerations, another of a different nature exerts a strong influence over us. The circumstances attending the recent election of the Editor of the Union to the office of public printer, have made us extremely reluctant to engage in any controversy with that highly favored journal. But there are differences between us and it, between it and itself, which it would be alike weak and blame-worthy in us to pass over in silence. We have been so reluctant to express these differences; we have been so solicitous to allow to the Union ample opportunity to rectify its errors, reconcile its inconsistencies, and repair the damage it has done to the great measure which has just passed the Senate, and is now engaging the attention of the House of Representatives, that we have deferred until this, the last moment of grace, the unpleasant duty of calling the attention of the country to these errors, these inconsistencies, and these injuries. Other papers have not been so punctilious, considerate, and patient. They have assailed the Washington Union with a severity that we shall not employ, and applied to it epithets that we shall not adopt. We speak more in sorrow than in anger.

We are aware that any conflict between ourselves and the Washington Union upon any subject, after what has recently occurred, will subject us to much misconception and unfriendly animadversion. It would however be inconsistent with the high mission in which we are embarked, at variance with the earnest exhortations of our friends—regardless of the opinions of the trust and most prominent supporters of the administration itself, and above all unjust to the great republican party of the country, any longer to hold our peace.

In spite then of the danger of incurring the displeasure and distrust of any one who may be disposed to attribute to us wrong motives, we proceed to take a fair, calm and honest review of the course of the Washington Union on the Nebraska bill.

But a few short weeks ago the Washington Union announced that the President was in favor of the Nebraska bill. It also declared its own advocacy of it and pronounced it with much emphasis to be the "test of Democratic orthodoxy." We could not then, nor can we now, acknowledge the right of the Washington Union or any other one journal to lay down absolute tests—to govern with unlimited force the people of thirty-one States. No journal and no man has yet been anointed, consecrated and appointed absolute dictator in this free country. But we liked the tone and the spirit of the Union's article and then expressed the hope that it would adhere to it. But, lo! it has changed—it has taken back its words—it has gone so far as to contradict itself. In confirmation of this assertion, we take leave to quote the following article from the Union of Saturday last. We italicise a few sentences:

"THE ABOLITIONISTS AND THE NEBRASKA BILL.—We have long cherished the hope that the passage of the compromise measures of 1850 would result in no entire withdrawal of the slavery question from the two great political organizations of the country as to confine its agitation to the ranks of the abolitionists. Thus confined, the peace and harmony of the confederacy could never be disturbed or endangered by sectional agitation. That the abolitionists themselves looked to such a result as fatal to their 'occupation,' was fully manifested upon the introduction of the Nebraska bill into the Senate by Judge Douglas. The eager vehemence with which they assailed that bill when it rested upon the exact language of the compromise of 1850, and before the clause was inserted declaring the Missouri compromise inoperative and void, showed conclusively their determination to resist any measure which promised to place the slavery question beyond the reach of future disturbance. It showed, also, a fixed determination on their

part to renew and stir up all the elements of discord and dissension for the purpose of defeating the bill, and of keeping the question open, to be made available in the future schemes of political aggrandizement by their leaders. Upon its introduction the abolitionists took the lead in opposition to the bill. They prepared the arguments on which it was to be attacked, and sent them broadcast over the country, appealing earnestly and passionately to all the feelings and considerations which promised to aid in producing popular excitement. It became necessary for the friends of the bill to meet and counteract the opposition; and in executing this purpose, they found themselves engaged in a contest in which abolitionists were their prominent antagonists, and the arguments furnished by abolitionists were to be answered.

"In this way the issue on the bill was first made up between its friends on the one side and the abolitionists, its leading opponents on the other. To a very considerable extent, the issue has retained this complexion in the discussions to which it has given rise, although it cannot with propriety be said that all who oppose the bill are abolitionists. The violence and industry with which their prominent men have kept up the warfare have enabled them to retain the front rank in the opposition, and have caused the other opponents of the bill to stand in the back ground. The very fact that the abolition enemies have occupied this prominent position in the contest, has made it necessary for the advocates of the measure to direct their blows at them and at their arguments. We have never been so far mistaken, however, as to regard every man as an abolitionist who could not reconcile it to his convictions of duty support the bill. That any democrat or whig should be coerced by his convictions to withhold his approval from the measure, and thereby find himself co-operating in it with the abolitionists, has been a feature in the controversy which we have much regretted. We are aware that there are democrats withholding their support who stood aside with us in 1848 in advocating the principle of non-intervention avowed by our candidate for the presidency, and who have ever been the zealous supporters of the compromise of 1850, which recognised and enacted that principle."

"We are aware that there are other democrats who objected to the compromise of 1850 when it was passed, but who have since faithfully acquiesced in it, and are not prepared to sustain the Nebraska bill. In our judgment it would be as unwise as it would be unjust to regard and treat such opponents of the measure as thereby abandoning themselves. Such democrats, as we understand them, recognize the principle of non-intervention as sound, but they are not satisfied that it should be applied to the Nebraska Territory. We cannot agree with them in the views which control their decision of the question; but because of this difference of opinion as to the application of a principle which we agree, we cannot bring ourselves to denounce them as abolitionists. Whilst we can have no respect or charity for men who have repudiated and 'spit upon' everything like a compromise for the settlement of the slavery question, when they now come forward, with canting hypocrisy, to talk about 'the sacredness of the compact of 1850,' we can and do exercise a wholly different feeling towards those who have ever adhered honestly and faithfully to any compromise which has been made, and who, therefore, speak of abolitionists in connection with the opposition to the Nebraska bill, we do not wish to be understood as designating all who oppose the bill as abolitionists. We regret most deeply that any but abolitionists should be in the opposition to the bill, and we will not abandon the hope of yet seeing the opposition thus circumscribed and limited."

Again, in an article of Tuesday the 7th instant the Washington Union says:

"As we have said before, this paper does not make the details of the bill for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas a party test. We have no power, no authority to do it. As we understand the matter, the President does not say that he shall regard every man an abolitionist or a whig who refuses his assent to the details of this bill; but no man will be so idle as to suppose that he will, so far as his own action is concerned, allow the bill to be made a test elsewhere against the men who support it. If a democratic member is led by his judgment and his conscience to vote for the bill, we do not suppose that he will be led to do so, and he returns to his constituents to encounter the clamor and opposition of whigs and abolitionists, together with disaffected men of his own party, no sensible man—at least no man who understands and appreciates the character of the Executive—will believe that the President will allow such factious men to wield public patronage to overthrow any man at home who has given to the principles of the bill a cordial and conscientious support. We repeat that this paper does not now assume that this bill, in any of its stages thus far, or the votes upon it, constitutes a test of democracy; but gentlemen should consider well whether the great principles of the measure, which can be regarded in our party in no other light than as a fundamental, do not here, and will not elsewhere, present what the ultimate tribunal—the people—will regard and act upon as a test."

We leave to the Washington Union the office of reconciling these inconsistencies. They are as patent—as palpable as to strike every eye at a glance.

After having long claimed the papal power of excommunication, it now rises higher, and asserts the superior power of abolition. As we have all along questioned its right to exercise the first, we of course cannot acquiesce in its right to exercise the last. But we now proceed to point out the dangerous tendency of the two last articles of the Washington Union.

We hold that they are calculated to injure the great and important, if not vital question that now fills a nation's heart. Having passed triumphantly through the Senate, it has yet a more trying ordeal to undergo in the popular branch of Congress. If ever there was a time when the most rigorous test should be applied not only to every true democrat, but to every true lover of the Constitution, come from whatever quarter he may, it is the present. To encourage the faltering is a duty, but to hold out to them the hope that their course upon this bill will not be regarded as a test of democratic faith and orthodoxy, is to swell their numbers with the disaffected. In the judgment of the Washington Union it would be "as unwise as it would be unjust to regard and treat such opponents of the measure as thereby abandoning themselves. Such democrats, as we understand them, recognize the principle of non-intervention as sound, but they are not satisfied that it should be applied to the Nebraska bill." What! recognise a principle, and yet not be willing to apply it. Admit a right, but withhold it. Verily this is a principle in political ethics we confess ourselves unable at all to understand or appreciate. To our moral code a principle once settled—once acknowledged—cannot be withheld or denied. Nothing short of the band's law, that "might gives right," can successfully attack it. "We cannot agree with them (continues the Washington Union) in the views which control their decision of the question, but because of this difference of opinion as to the application of a

principle in which we agree, we cannot bring ourselves to denounce them as abolitionists." Here, then, the axis of the Washington Union is extended over all democrats who oppose the Nebraska bill. Here then is a clear admission that it is not esteemed a test of national orthodoxy by the Washington Union. How does this tally with our contemporary's views, but a few short weeks since?

Then the fiat of the Washington Union, with all the pomp of authority, went forth to the effect that political excommunication was the fate of every falterer. For ourselves, we care not who likes it, we claim it as a constitutional test—a test which should have been applied a half century ago—a test whose principle is too exalted even to be confined to party; a test, a resistance to which every true democrat should be zealous to mark and zealous to enforce.

We do not mean to charge this opposition to the bill, as necessarily abandoning all parties to it; but we mean distinctly to proclaim it as the very worst form of antagonism to the administration; the very worst form of antagonism to the principles of the party. This, too, we will add, that the course of the Washington Union is the very best form in which encouragement can be given to those who may be doubting as to their course upon this bill. In a word, it is certainly giving aid and comfort to the freesoil and abolition party.

It is because we believe this article of the Washington Union to be extremely hurtful to the success of the Nebraska bill, that we have spoken so plainly about it. It is because we believe any such enunciation from that quarter goes out with the prestige of administration favor and administration endorsement; it is because we have heard, since its publication, the charge, Groundless we have reason to know, that the administration is not acting in good faith upon this bill. It is more grateful to us than we shall perhaps have credit for feeling, to know that the President and his cabinet are looking with a sincere and anxious hearts to the success of this patriotic measure.

## ANTI-NEBRASKA GATHERINGS.

The passage through the Senate of the Nebraska bill by so triumphant a majority, has stricken terror into the hearts of the abolitionists and freesoilers. But despair has only lent them courage, and defeat in the Senate has only stimulated them to a fiercer contest in the House of Representatives. The members of that house come immediately from the masses of the people, and are peculiarly sensitive to all popular changes and fluctuations. The abolitionists are taking advantage of this sensitive susceptibility, in order to make it available in their nefarious crusade against the bill and its friends and supporters. They are beginning to redouble their efforts to create agitation and excitement. Their journals are calling meetings and publishing in connection with these calls long and imposing lists of names. It is their policy to act upon the masses by their demonstrations, and to act through the masses upon their immediate representatives in Congress. The flood-gates of fanaticism are about to be thrown open, and we may expect torrents of excited declamation—of frantic remonstrance and of fervid appeal.

Will the representatives of the people be intimidated? Will they permit themselves to be frightened? We think not. The abolitionists and freesoilers pay them the poor compliment to suppose that they can win them by operating on their fears, and manage them by raising clamors. We have no respect for freesoil froth and abolition fustian. We have no faith in their meetings. They are not meetings of the people. They are, compared with the masses, so small and so contemptible in numbers that each one of them is known. The thinness of the squad preserves the individuality of each of its members. When a meeting is called by them, every mother's son of them comes up to it with a howl and quits it with a shout. The great pressure from without draws and binds them closer together. They have but one quality that challenges respect, and that is their earnest zeal and unrelaxing perseverance.

The masses of the people are so strong in numbers, so conscious of their strength, and so firm in their determination to succeed, that they have not felt the necessity for Nebraska camp meetings. We would be sorry to see the friends of the measure resorting to these means of sustaining it and themselves. But if it should be forced upon them, then will the anti-Nebraska men see the difference between their wretched tatterdemalions and a meeting of the masses in their might and majesty.

The enemies of the measure are led by noted freesoilers and abolitionists, who cannot be said to belong to either of the great political parties. Their meetings have all been failures. Their speeches and resolutions have been filled with malignity and bitterness. If feared to some extent at the north, they are also hated there, whilst at the south they are despised and abhorred. How, on the other hand, is it with the friends of the bill? The democratic party of the north, with some few exceptions, are for it. The whigs and the democrats in the south are alike in its favor. The administration has, we have the most satisfactory reasons for believing, yielded to it an honest and earnest support. It has passed the Senate by a large majority, and we must say, in view of all these facts, that it goes into the House of Representatives under the best auspices. Then "let the heathen rage." Let the frantic agitators howl, let them hold their meetings and convocations, let them pass their resolves, and flood Congress with their remonstrances. For our part we have but little fear that they can accomplish their designs. They will find in the end that they have had their trouble for nothing.

Robert Ridgeway, jr., esq., of Bedford county, Virginia, and formerly editor of the Bedford Sentinel, has become associated in the editorial department of the Richmond Whig. Mr. Ridgeway is a gentleman of considerable reputation as a writer.

EXTRA MAIL FOR RIO AND VALPARAISO.—We are authorized to state that the postmaster of New York is instructed to make up and forward a mail for Rio de Janeiro, and Valparaiso, by the new steamship Sonora, to leave New York for the Pacific, via Cape Horn on Saturday the 11th instant. Single letter postage 20 cents; newspapers 2 cents, prepayment required. Franked matter free.

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter to a distinguished gentleman here, in relation to the recent speech of Senator Weller, as well as in regard to the sentiments of the Ohio democracy on the Nebraska bill.

EATON, OHIO, March 3, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of Senator Weller's speech of the 13th ultimo, on the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and am much pleased with the Americanism of his views upon that important subject. You have, it seems, a few gentlemen at the national capital whose aspirations have carried them up to representation of negroes, and there quietly turned them into quarters, and who are just now laboring under much tribulation in regard to it. The abolitionists, freesoilers, and whigs here, are in a similar stew. They almost literally "lament in rhyme, lament in prose, With salt tears trickling down their nose."

But, whatever may be the views of Senator Weller's new constituents of the golden State, I take pleasure in assuring him, through you, that his region of hog and hominy are with him to a man. They are decidedly in favor of asserting and, if possible, maintaining the freedom of our own race as well from government as from any other species of usurpation. They hold that, in this country, the people, in virtue of their Americanism, if nothing else, are the true and only legitimate source of political power; and that, whatsoever of that power has not been delegated by them, remains with them. They claim that they never delegated the power to Congress, either expressly or by any fair or proper implication, to determine for them what kind of local institutions they may or may not have, whether schools, colleges, or places of public worship; whether they may tolerate or prohibit slavery, or own horses, oxen, or other cattle; and that any attempt on the part of that body to exercise such power in a Territory or in a State, would constitute a usurpation that should not, and in all human probability would not, be tolerated. Why should it be? Does any one pretend that it would be by those residing within the limits of any State in the Union? And are not these Territories peopled, and to be peopled, by American citizens from the several States? And will they not carry with them their new homes all the political rights that pertained to them in the States? Or will it be contended that the mere change of locality will demoralize or otherwise incapacitate them for self government.

These interrogatories, in my judgment, sufficiently answer themselves.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

AN ATROCIOUS ACT.—The Nashville (Tennessee) Banner contains the particulars of an outrage of almost unparalleled atrocity which occurred in that vicinity a few days since. A person by the name of Miller, suspected of stealing some money from one Gideon Riggs, was seized in the night time by Riggs and a man named Hughes, and after being chained, was confined four days in a room. He was then carried by three men to the woods, where, after being stripped, he was severely beaten with branches, and hung up seven times by the neck, for the purpose of making him confess the crime. He was finally thrown into the yard of a neighbor and there left, probably with the hope and expectation that he would be torn in pieces by the dogs of the place. When discovered next morning, his feet and hands were badly frost bitten, and at last accounts it was doubtful if he would survive the injuries he had received. It was subsequently discovered that the money had been stolen by one of Riggs's own negroes. One of the assailants had been committed to jail, the others had fled.

RIOT AND FIRE AT SYRACUSE.—The Syracuse Republican says, that on Saturday last a fire was discovered in a building used as a dissection establishment. As soon as the fire was quelled, attention was attracted to the room where the fire originated. Here an awful sight presented itself. Bodies, limbs, heads, intestines, slices of flesh lay scattered about in great profusion, and a horrible effluvia sickened all who ventured near. These sights naturally enraged those present; windows were raised and broken, and portions of bodies were thrown out into the crowd below. Among the rest a small coffin, containing the body of a child, apparently six or seven years old, with a head almost as large as a peck measure. The coffin was broken and the body exposed to view. The officers, however, soon appeared, and restored quiet.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—On Sunday evening last, in Brooklyn, a man was shot in a vacant lot. He was evidently pursued by some person who discharged a revolver at him, and so near that the powder burnt his clothes. Three balls took effect in his body. When found by a person residing in the vicinity, he was unable to speak, and died in a few moments after.

The body has not been recognised, and at the corner's examination no evidence was elicited to throw light upon the subject.

The deceased was a large, stout-built man, about forty years of age. He had on a heavy brown overcoat, dark figured vest, light checked pants, red top boots, and a fancy undershirt. The third and fourth fingers of his left hand had been cut off.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM THE TOMBS.—On Saturday last, one of the police stationed at the Tombs, discovered three prisoners who had broken from their cells. Two were immediately secured, and a third, who had elevated himself upon a shed, declining to obey the order to descend, was shot in the arm by one of the watchmen, and afterwards secured. On examining the premises there were found secreted a coil of rope, several handkerchiefs, and a bag of sand, supposed to have been furnished them by a female friend, who had been in the habit of visiting the prisoners.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—On Sunday morning a fire was discovered in a house, No. 8, Spruce street. Before water could be effectually supplied, the flames had increased to such an extent, that it was impossible to stop them. Adjoining houses and property to the amount of \$300,000 were destroyed. It was reported that Messrs. Harper's lost in stereotype plates, paper, \$50,000. The fire was supposed to have originated from a acids.

## Meeting of the Friends of the Late Thomas Devin Reilly.

Pursuant to public notice a meeting of the friends of the late Thomas Devin Reilly was convened in the Saloon of Copp's Pavilion, on Louisiana avenue, on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of showing their respect for his memory, and their admiration of his varied talents; and at the same time to express condolence with his family on their melancholy bereavement.

It having been announced that John Mitchell, the Irish exile, would be present, a large concourse of the citizens of Washington assembled, and the proceedings, of which we give a sketch below, were characterized by a solemnity befitting the occasion.

On motion by J. D. Hoover, esq., marshal for the district, the meeting was organized by calling Beverly Tucker, esq., to the chair.

The chairman stated that this meeting was convened in pursuance of a public notice held on the evening previous, to take such measures as were demanded by the event which all present, he felt assured, so deeply deplored. They had but too recently returned from paying the last sad offices due to exalted person worth, to require any more formal announcement of the objects of this meeting from him. That generous, confiding, and brilliantly intellectual gentleman, so lately and so suddenly stricken down in the fullness of health and the prime of life, was not only held dear by his own countrymen, but by those who had formed his acquaintance in the land of his adoption; and hence, they could all, as with one heart, participate in the proceedings, at once suggestive of so many pleasant, but mournful associations. He would therefore announce that the consideration of the resolutions, framed by a committee appointed for that purpose at the previous meeting, would be the first business in order.

Mr. W. D. Wallach reported the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That in the death of Thomas Devin Reilly, a great public loss has been sustained—a loss to his fatherland, to his adopted country, and to the cause of progressive principles.

Resolved, That when we add to his numerous intellectual acquirements and ability, that high personal character, generous nature, and impulsive spirit, which made him so popular wherever known, we feel more deeply than ever the loss of a man who was so true to his country and his adopted family in their own sacred grief.

Resolved, That a committee, to be composed of persons he appointed, whose duty it shall be to inform the friends of the deceased, and to the memory of our deceased friend, and to take such other steps as may be suggested by his immediate representatives.

Resolved, That the president of this meeting be requested to convey to the bereaved widow, the fervent and heartfelt condolence of this meeting upon a loss, which, while irreparable to her, is at the same time deeply felt by a wide spread circle of devoted friends.

He remarked that few men knew the lamented deceased better than himself. Circumstances had thrown them together in New York soon after he came an exile to our shores. He knew him well. He was a man of genius, of brilliant and profound attainments, and of exalted moral excellence. At the day of his death, though not more than thirty years of age, he questioned whether we had in the length and breadth of this land, a more accomplished man. He was the very soul and center of the Irish cause in this country. His heart beat for his native land, whether that misfortune were individual or national. His purse was ever open to the poor. Reckless in regard to money which he could never idolize, he took no thought for the morrow, but died as he lived, the child of genius. May his memory be ever green with us.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolutions, and they were unanimously agreed to; the "ayes" coming from every part of the saloon. It was then moved that the solemn and mournful tone which indicated the deep feeling in every heart.

Mr. P. McNeerhany followed in a touching eulogy, well worded, and solemn as befitted the occasion, giving a sketch of the history and an excellent notice of the political and literary labors of Mr. Reilly.

Mr. Savage, of New York, one of the co-partners of the deceased, and of John Mitchell, was next introduced to the meeting, and read a touching eulogy. He did not come to Washington with the intention of making a speech; he was not so gifted; and, if he were, upon the subject which had brought them there, he really could not find words in which to express himself. For the great desire he felt to say what he could not; he was entirely choked; his utterance was stopped.

He was one of the dearest friends he ever had. His past life had been eloquently referred to by the last speaker. He was one of those men who, in 1848, had followed John Mitchell and other patriots, who did not think it wrong to spill blood for a nation's liberty. [Applause.] He had no squeamish sentiments about that. He believed in the doctrines of Washington and Jefferson, and all those men who had elevated this country to a position the most exalted and enviable of any country on earth. Entertaining those feelings, he had, with one bound, leaped over from the period of 1798 to 1848.

After alluding, at considerable length, to the great talents and excellent qualities of Mr. Reilly, Mr. Savage stated that the reason why John Mitchell was not present was, that he was so much affected at the news of the death of his friend that he had been quite sick ever since, and that his health was far from being good.

The apology was affectionately though sorrowfully received.

Mr. Farrelly followed in a lengthened and energetic speech, after which—  
Mr. Samuel Reed, of New Orleans said: "This is no occasion for the display of thrilling language; the feelings of the heart make dumb our eloquence. I, as a friend of the deceased, take this occasion to pay my tribute to his memory. A child of genius has been gathered to his fathers. Ireland has lost a column to its liberty, a pillar of freedom for her future greatness. It has crumbled into dust—  
"Life's fitful fever o'er, he sleeps well."  
When the last record of human grandeur shall have passed away, and time itself shall have become extinguished,  
"Eternity shall catch the theme  
And swell with rapture on the flame."  
The choir then announced the following gentlemen, as a committee of five, to superintend the contribution of some substantial memorial of their regard for the deceased: Colonel John W. Forney, Sidney Webster, Beverly Tucker, Gregory Ennis, and C. B. Cluskey.

On the 4th instant, ELIZABETH, youngest child of RICHARD M. and EMERSON HART, aged 11 months and 11 days.  
On the 7th instant, LILLIAN LONGFELLOW, infant daughter of SAMUEL L. and ANNA C. HARRIS.

## Local and Personal.

Jacob Shuster, alias Tom. Hand.—This individual was discharged from the District Penitentiary, a year ago, having served out the term for which he was sentenced. It is well known that he was convicted of the larceny of certain government jewels, deposited in the National Gallery. Jim Webb, his confederate on that occasion, appearing against him as the principal witness.

While Hand was in the penitentiary, he was what is called a "good prisoner;" that is, he would work without complaining, and was particularly obedient to every command of the warden and his deputies. His wife, faithful to him while undergoing trial in the criminal court, relaxed not in her affection during his incarceration, and was from time to time privileged to see her unhappy husband. The kind attention, the ardent attachment that deep crime could not subdue, constrained him frequently to say that, once more at liberty, he would pursue a life of virtue for the sake of his good angel and the children of their union.

Just before the expiration of his term of imprisonment, she came hither, seeking to have him pardoned by the President of the United States, (Mr. Fillmore) in order that he might, by such an act of clemency, retain all the rights and immunities belonging to a free citizen; but this was not accorded, and he, having served the full period, was discharged, shorn of some of the inestimable American political privileges.

We had hoped that the devoted ministrations of his wife and the claims of his children would have restrained his dishonest propensities, after having in more than one case felt the severe penalties of the offended law; but, it appears that a week ago, he again made his appearance on the criminal stage, in New York, and with a confederate, was arrested for passing counterfeit nine-dollar bills on the Brandon bank of Vermont.

Hand is a carpenter or cabinet-maker, an excellent workman, and therefore capable of making an honest living; but, it seems he prefers the vocation of a thief.

Aulick's Car-Coupling.—We had an opportunity, the other day, of seeing this valuable invention in full operation, in the rounds of the Capitol; the proprietor giving, in a miniature, a fair idea of its action on a large scale. Its principle is self-acting, and the safety and facility with which railroad cars are connected or detached bid defiance to all danger of killing or crippling passengers. The construction of the coupling is simple and cheap. Mr. Aulick informs us that it has been in practical operation on the Winchester and Potomac railroad for the last ten months, performing to the full extent everything for which it is designed; producing such confidence in its merits not by himself but every one who has witnessed its workings, that he proposes to pay all doctors' bills and funeral expenses, when maiming or death occurs by the use of his couplings. That's fair.

He has our hearty good wishes for his success, and for a just reward of his ingenuity, so intimately connected, in this case, with the concerns of humanity.

Reward.—The board of managers of the Washington National Monument society have offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who on the night of the 5th instant, stole and destroyed the block of marble sent hither from the government of Rome to be deposited in the monument.

Native Costume.—An item in the Globe of yesterday afternoon states that the Nebraska Indians have been holding a secret council with the commissioner of Indian affairs for the sale of their lands, and that they appear in their "native naked costume." We do not wonder that the treaty negotiations are conducted with closed doors!

"Know Nothings."—We learn that this recently introduced association in this city already numbers five or six hundred members, who are not communicative openly as to their objects and intentions. "If ignorance (or to 'know nothing') is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

Strawberries.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. George Newland, "the American strawberry man," who is now in this city, for the sale of choice varieties of plants. The deliciousness of the fruit should induce a more general cultivation of it.

The Weather.—The average heat of the thermometer at sunrise in the shade during the week ending yesterday, was 40 degrees, with bright balmy weather, and light rains.

The Variety nightly continues to be largely and fashionably attended; the establishment being deservedly popular, and the theatrical entertainments of a choice and instructive character.

## Amusements.

RISLEY'S VARIETE.  
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 9,  
Will be presented a new comedy, entitled  
IRISH ASSAULTS AND YANKEE MODESTY.  
PAT (with songs) of Widow Macbride and Katy Darling. . . . . Mr. B. WILLIAMS.

To be followed by the humorous interlude of  
OUR GALL.  
Caroline Morton. . . . . Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.  
To conclude with the farce of  
THE IRISH TUTOR.  
Doctor O'Toole. . . . . Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Prices of Admission.—Orchestra seats 75 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents; gentlemen and two ladies (not reserved) 25 cents; orchestra seats, 25 cents; family circle, 20 cents; third tier, 50 cents; colored gallery, 25 cents; private boxes, \$5.

## NATIONAL THEATRE.

TENTH NIGHT OF MRS. FARREN.  
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 9,  
Will be performed Shakespeare's tragedy entitled  
ROMEO AND JULIET.  
Juliet. . . . . Mrs. FARREN.

To conclude with the Comedietta entitled  
A KISS IN THE DARK.

To-morrow evening,  
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MRS. FARREN.

Prices of admission: Dress circle and parquette, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; orchestra seats, 75 cents; family circle, 20 cents; third tier, 50 cents; colored gallery, 25 cents; private boxes, \$5.

## OLD FELLOWS' HALL.

THE FAKIR OF SIVA'S  
Gift Festival.  
On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings,  
March 10, 11, and 12.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,  
Saturday at 2 o'clock.

Gold, Jewels, and Gems; a splendid Horse, Carriage, and Harness, and various other articles, amounting to near \$5,000.  
Tickets to the entertainment \$1. Every person purchasing a ticket gets a present. The presents are to be seen at Keyworth's Store, Pennsylvania avenue.  
The Horse and Carriage can be seen at Mr. J. R. Sutton's stable, eighth street.  
Grand distribution takes place on Saturday, March 11.  
Tickets can be obtained at the Hall in the day time.  
Tickets without gifts, 25 cents.  
Mar 9—3t

# Telegraphic.

By the House Line, expressly for the Sentinel.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Four Days Later from Europe.  
NEW YORK, March 7, 12 o'clock, p. m.—The Steamer Atlantic has arrived off Sandy Hook, where she is ashore, but will probably get off at high tide. She brings Liverpool dates of the 23d. The Asia and City of Glasgow arrived out on the 20th.  
The gale at Liverpool on the night of the 17th was very severe, but the accidents to American shipping were but slight.  
The czar's letter from St. Petersburg, in reply to Napoleon's epistle received Paris on the 15th. Nicholas declines to accept the proposed arrangement submitted to him. The Paris Monitor, the official organ, says this puts an end to all hopes of peace.  
Troops were embarking on the 23d from Liverpool, Dublin and Southampton for the seat of war.  
French troops are embarking from Africa for Turkey.  
Nothing new had transpired on the Danube. On the 23d, the Russian army was advancing to Widdien and Olenitz. The camp at Shumla was broken up.  
Fortifications were going on at Constantinople. The health of the Turkish army and of the allied fleets was excellent.  
Six thousand men and twenty-four ships left on the 7th, under the escort of eleven English steamers.  
It was reported that when the French and English troops arrive, a measure will be proposed by the sultan to the divan, to give Christians and Moslems equal civil rights.  
An important debate had taken place in the English Parliament on the Turkish question, and the army and navy supplies had been voted. The queen had issued a proclamation forbidding the exportation of arms and ammunition and marine engines.  
A dreadful colliery explosion had occurred at Ince Hall, Wigan. One hundred men were killed.  
The Queen and Lord Chamberlain have notified Mr. Buchanan that he may appear at court in any costume he chooses to wear.  
The King of Naples was attempting to form a general Italian league.  
The war was popular in Russia.  
Joseph Sturge and a deputation were still at St. Petersburg, but had not seen the czar.

## Later.

LIVERPOOL, February 23.—Three thousand troops embarked here to-day.  
The Greek insurrection again had assumed a formidable aspect. Six thousand troops were in arms in Macedonia and Thessaly.  
Telegraphic reports state that the Russians were bombarding Rutchuk.  
An improbable rumor was current that the Russians had taken seven Turkish ships of war. This finds no believers.  
The utmost enthusiasm prevailed in England in favor of war.  
The English funds were languid and had declined. Consols closed at 92 (or 93) for account and 90 1/2 for 91 for money.  
It is reported that if Austria does not immediately declare herself unequivocally, France will send an army of 100,000 men to the Rhine frontier, and the same force upon the Rhine frontier.